

Hypno-Suggestion as a Power to Make Men Good

By PROF. J. D. QUACKENBOSCH,
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Attitudes of the objective mind—its trend of thought, opinions, beliefs, desires, propensities, tendencies, emotions and passions—are controllable and alterable by a higher human personality, exclusively along the lines that are moral and true. For the subliminal self of man is that principle in us which dictates what is right and inclines to good; that "spirit" in which or under whose control the Apostle Paul urges men to walk in order that they may neither be condemned by the moral law nor bound by the law ceremonial.

So man in his higher personality is adequate to the extirpation from his objective nature of any abnormal craving or passion, like the craze for alcoholic drink. And he will always act in response to that "touch of explosive intensity," as Prof. James has described it—that suggestion force which awakens ethico-spiritual activities and subordinates the lower tendencies of the carnal nature—when imparted by a pre-meditated suggestionist who is in genuine sympathy with the inebriate and operates with the courage of his convictions.

By means of the enlightened employment of hypno-suggestion the subliminal self may be brought into active control. It happens to be a psychological fact that in a state of sleep either natural or induced by an intelligent physician through ordinary hypnotics, a human being is suggestible—that is, amenable to the insinuation of a belief, impulse or thought which may dominate the waking life.

The technic adopted involves the arrest of the visual attention by some brilliant object, the concurrent establishment of the patient's confidence in the desire to help him and monotonous sleeping suggestions as an accompaniment of impression by personality. Dipsomaniacs, as a rule, are easy subjects, in that they yield readily to the hypnotic influence and accept unconditionally the suggestion communicated by the operator. Regular drinkers may be dealt with whenever they can be induced to sober up, but I have found it unprofitable to attempt influencing an intoxicated person.

The physical, mental and moral bankruptcy that accompanies dipsomania should be held up before the view of the sleeper until an abhorrence for drink and all that it stands for has come into his soul.

It will thus be seen that hypno-suggestion is of the nature of inspiration. It is a summoning into control of the true man an accentuation of insight into life and its procedures and a portraiture of happiness as the assured outcome of living in consonance with the truth.

Municipal Ownership in Japan

By HENRY GEORGE, JR.

phones as well. Osaka is the only city which has thus far attempted to build and operate street railroads under governing auspices, and it is having a struggle to accomplish the task.

But private ownership elsewhere has not worked so well as to make the public contented with it. And this is most noticeable in Tokio, where in September there was a riot over an increase in fare of one sen, which is one-half cent of our money.

These Tokio tram lines are the most important in Japan both in point of traffic and in dividends. Like all the tram lines in the country, they are electric and use the double trolley to save water and other pipes in the streets from electrolysis.

They use small cars as compared with ours, and their cars are not commodious, and are rough in finish. They appear to have been modelled after our old-style village cars, and made plain to save expense.

But, for all their smallness and plainness, they are serviceable and are extremely well patronized. They carried more than 110,000,000 passengers last year, and averaged more than nine per cent. dividends, notwithstanding the fact that their fare was only three sen, which is one cent and one-half of our money.

What is more, they had the stipulation fixed in their charter that this fare could be further reduced by the government authorities should public interest so require. This low fare is not peculiar to Tokio. It is general in Japan. So that the three-cent (equal to six sen) are proposed by the mayor of Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, for our street railroads, may, by the Japanese experience, be seen to be rational and conservative, instead of unreasonable and radically impossible.

Compulsory Arbitration Wrong

By HENRY ABRAHAMSON,
Secretary Cigar-makers' Union.

All well-organized trades have an arbitration clause in their constitution. All officers of labor organizations believe in conciliation but not in coercion.

Suppose a judge of one of our courts should decide that a certain wage should obtain in a certain plant, and that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and then the employer should elect to go out of business. What then? This would reduce us to feudalism, dependent not on ourselves but upon the courts; and we have not too much confidence in the men on the bench.

All means should be exhausted before a strike is entered into, but when all other means fail it must be resorted to.

The bringing of the employer and employee together where both parties may discuss their grievance, almost always brings about the desired results.

Compulsory arbitration is wrong and will never be acquiesced in by organized labor. Coercion in Ireland was not a brilliant success.

PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE SAVED.

Famous Structure at Boston to Be Preserved as Historical Museum.

Boston.—The old house on North square occupied by Paul Revere at the time of his famous midnight ride in 1775, which has been hovering between salvation and destruction for the last five years, is at last saved to posterity beyond the possibility of a doubt.

What is more, it will cease to be used for any of the homely purposes of its recent past, such as the manufacture of cigars, the vending of cabages and other supplies for the kitchen, and will become a historical museum and resort of antiquaries, particularly a memorial to Paul Revere, thus realizing the dream of many public-spirited Bostonians who have been active in raising the money to preserve it.



The Paul Revere House.

The first decisive move for its preservation was made four years ago by John P. Reynolds, Jr., a descendant of Paul Revere, who bought the property at that time to hold it till such time as a fund could be raised to purchase it for public purposes.

The time has now arrived, and Mr. Reynolds has decided the property for \$12,000, his original purchase price, to Grafton D. Cushing, Walter Gilman Page and Charles S. Rackemann, as trustees, who will administer its affairs in the public interest for the present.

About \$6,000 will be required for the restoration of the house, which is thoroughly dilapidated. The trustees have at present about \$3,000, so it will be necessary to raise as much more before the place will be in first-class condition. It is hoped that all who feel pride in the preservation of the house, and who have not already contributed, will help to make up the deficit, sending any sum, however small, to one of the trustees.

It is also hoped to raise a fund for the restoration of the house, which is thoroughly dilapidated. The trustees have at present about \$3,000, so it will be necessary to raise as much more before the place will be in first-class condition.

Though the fact is not generally known, the house is undoubtedly much changed in appearance since Revere's day. An architect who is familiar with it says that in Revere's day it was only one story high and had a pitch roof. Now it is of two stories and has an ugly flat roof.

Though it would be both more picturesque and more correct if the extra story was removed and the pitch roof restored, it is feared that if such change should be made there would be a great protest from people who have always regarded the building as representing in its present aspect what it was when Revere lived in it.

The interior is very different from what it once was, the rooms having been rearranged to accommodate tenement dwellers and lodgers. Beyond the heavy timbers and possibly a few of the window sashes and doors, it is doubtful if any part of the interior of 1775 remains.

The house is believed to be 220 years old. Revere bought it in 1770 and lived in it till about 1789, when his enlarged income enabled him to purchase a more pretentious house in Charter street, in which he lived till he died in 1817.

OSTRICH DRIVEN TO HARNESS.

Unique Turnout Occasionally Seen in Streets of New York City.

New York.—The ostrich when properly broken to harness makes a remarkably satisfactory steed. Its long legs and characteristic habits of running render it very speedy. Remark-



Ostrich in Harness.

able records for speed and endurance have been made by the ostrich in California, but it has yet to be generally adopted as a motive power in our city streets. The accompanying illustration, however, is reproduced from a photograph of an ostrich in the streets of New York city. The bird was driven about on many crowded thoroughfares without mishap. It even proved to be free from excitement when in immediate proximity to trolley cars and automobiles than a horse.

Claims High Descant. Oliver Cromwell is the name of the leucophaea tenant of the Red Lion hotel, High Wycombe, England, and it is said that he claims the Protector of an ancestor.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF ROOT SELECTION

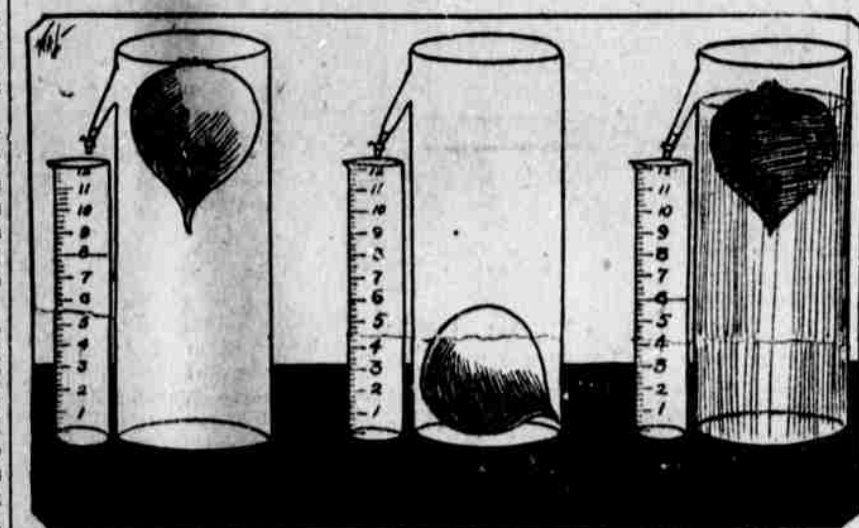
It Has Helped to Increase the Sugar Content of Beets to a Surprising Extent.

Some years ago there was inaugurated in connection with root crops in England, by a London seed firm, what is known as the "Carter" method of root selection, which is based to some extent upon the methods in use in Europe, supplemented and improved by the accumulated experience of the firm throughout the greater portion of last century. The new method of root selection as propounded by the originators, and which will prove of special benefit to American farmers, embraces as its main and cardinal features the following distinct tests: The specific gravity or density of the entire root, the density of the expressed juice, the sugar content and the



"Coring" a Root.

amount of dry matter. It is preeminently a reasonable assumption, and one that cannot be gainsaid, that the higher the specific gravity the better the quality. The principle underlying the term "specific" gravity, or relative density, and the method adopted in determining it, may be explained simply in the following way: Any body floating in water displaces exactly its own weight of water, and when quite immersed displaces its own volume; therefore, when we know the weight and volume of a body, the density is readily determined by dividing its weight by its "water" bulk. In the illustration referring to the density of roots, in the left-hand figure, it will be



Testing Density of Roots.

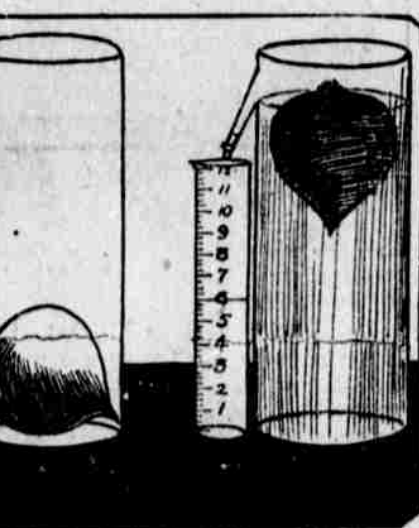
observed that the root is floating in water, the measure glass showing a heavy line at the figure 8, which is the weight indication of the root. The stop-cock of the vessel is closed, the root pressed gently under the surface, and when perfectly at rest the stop-

cock is opened and the rise of the liquid overflows into the smaller vessel at the side until it reaches the figure 10, which in this case, is the volume indication, therefore, 8-10 equals .8 specific gravity. The center diagram of the same illustration shows, at the bottom of the vessel, a root that is heavier than water, and its volume registers eight on the measure glass; it is thence transferred to a liquid of which the density has been increased; in this the root floats as seen, and the relative density is then calculated. In these experiments it has been considered that, in the density of the root, as a whole, the quantity of water and number of air cells are determining factors, for it is their presence that constitutes the disturbing element which may imperil the longevity of the root and give rise to decay.

In keeping roots over the winter, many may show signs of decomposition, though not very apparent externally, and it is the denser and heavier roots that have invariably proved to be the best keepers. During recent years many determinations of the density of the juice of both turnips and beets have been made, and it is claimed that the results are such as to be indicative of the keeping qualities of the root as well as of its feeding value; also by this means the stock is improved by scrupulously rejecting for seed purposes all those roots of low specific gravity. In the early stages of investigation the amount of sugar present in turnips and beets was determined in the following way: The first step was to prepare for analysis roots which might be considered fairly representative of a large bulk. Two lots, each containing 40 or 50 roots of an average size, were taken and halved from crown to base, the halves divided again into quarters and then into eighths. One one-eighth section from each root was put into a pulping machine, and thoroughly well mixed. The pulp thus made pro-

vided material for the examinations required, the sugar content being determined both chemically and by means of the polariscope. When the separate lots were carefully sampled the average of the two was accepted as a fair test. The value of a test of this kind was very great, but at the same time it was obvious that for seed-growing purposes it was too drastic, for the whole root, as may be seen, was destroyed. In view of this wholesale destruction the apparatus pictured was brought into use, which enables a "core" to be extracted for analytical purposes out of the individual or "mother" root, leaving the same perfectly available for seed purposes, for if the extracted "core" proves to have attained a certain standard of excellence in the tests to which it has been subjected, the root is planted not one whit the worse for the operation of "coring." As the method of examination comprises four distinct tests representing four values, a system has been adopted whereby the combined qualities are registered under a common denominator. The combined qualities of the poorest beet reached only 10.15 per cent. of value, while those of the best amounted to 25.45 per cent. of value. These are two extremes, and they show at a glance the necessity of discarding the one and fostering the other.

The determination of the amount of water in roots is a somewhat tedious operation, and is as follows: A portion of the core is cut quickly into very thin slices, weighed and spread out on filter papers to dry, or strung up on a thread and put into a special oven heated to 55 degrees or 60 degrees Centigrade, careful attention being paid that not the slightest atom is lost. When dried and brittle, this is ground to powder, and the operation is finished when the powdered dry core ceases to lose weight. The various records of the great weight of roots grown per acre give one an extremely erroneous impression as to the actual amount of food produced. The same is true of all sorts which perhaps at best only contain about 12 per cent. of solid matter, many containing, maybe, only half that quantity. The quantity of water contained in different roots is somewhat as follows: Beets contain of water 85 per



cent to 94 per cent. In the former case the dry matter would equal 15 per cent., and in the latter six per cent. Turnips contain 86 per cent. to 92 per cent. of water, yellow turnips



Tankard Beet, Showing Portion Extracted for Analysis.

90 per cent. to 92 per cent., white turnips 92 per cent. to 95 per cent. These figures indicate the difference in feeding value between a close, firm, hard, texture on the one hand, and a soft, spongy root on the other. There cannot be the least doubt that the best roots for seed production are those selected by the combined tests of density of root and juice, and the quantity of sugar and dry matter.

The Blue Cow.—Possibilism in a cow is as bad as in a man. It results from bad quarters, bad food, and slipshod management.

ELEVATOR COLLAPSED

Fifteen Thousand Bushels of Corn Poured Out and One House Demolished by Fallen Timbers.

Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 4.—Trimmer's grain elevator at Lakeview collapsed last night and 15,000 bushels of corn poured out. The dwelling of J. W. Schultz on the next lot was demolished by the falling timbers. The cracking of timbers gave warning of the impending danger and no one was injured.

Brief Mention

Mrs. Fred Sauter of Sargent street is recovering from an attack of the grip.

Fred Epley, of Waldo, visited his brother Jacob at this place Saturday. Mr. Epley ran the Waldo elevator for the past year, but resigned his position and decided to become a farmer again, having bought a farm of 100 acres between Carrothers and Bloemville.—Galion Inquirer.

Fortune.

Fortune does us neither good nor hurt; she only presents us the matter and the seed, which our soul, more powerful than she, turns and applies as she best pleases, being the sole cause and sovereign mistress of her own happy or unhappy condition. All external accessories receive taste and color from the internal constitution, as clothes warm us not with their heat, but our own, which they are adapted to cover and keep in.—Michel Eyquem de Montaigne.

Not Encouraging.

Ascum—Is your boss going to give you the raise you asked for? Clark—Well—er—I'm afraid to say I told him I thought my pay should be commensurate with the amount of work I do and he promptly agreed with me.

Daily Market Report

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 28,000; estimated for Tuesday 6,000; market best steady, others weak, 10c lower; prime beefs, 5.90 @ 7; por to medium, 4.10 @ 5.70; stockers and feeders, 2.80 @ 4.70; cows and heifers, 2.75 @ 5.25; canners 1.60 @ 2.60; Texans 4 @ 4.50. Hogs—Receipts 33,000; estimated for Tuesday 20,000; market 10 @ 15c higher; light 6.80 @ 7.50; rough, 6.75 @ 6.90; mixed 7 @ 7.12 1-2; heavy 7.05 @ 7.12 1-2; pigs 6.10 @ 6.75. Sheep—Receipts 25,000; estimated for Tuesday 20,000; market steady; Native sheep 3.50 @ 5.60; western sheep 3.75 @ 5.65; native lambs 5 @ 5.75; western lambs 5.25 @ 7.70.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 170 loads; market slow and prices 10c lower. Choice 5.75 @ 6; prime 5.40 @ 5.70; good 5.10 @ 5.30; tidy butchers 4.50 @ 5; fair 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers 4.25 @ 4.75; common to fair heifers 2.50 @ 4; bulls 2.50 @ 4.25; fat cows 2 @ 1.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$50; common to fair, \$16 @ \$20. Sheep and lambs—Supply 16 loads; market steady. Prime wethers 5.50 @ 5.70; good mixed 5.10 @ 5.40; fair mixed 4.50 @ 5; culls and common 2 @ 3; lambs 5 @ 7.70; veal calves 8.50 @ 9; heavy and thin 1.50 @ 5.50. Hogs—Receipts 60 doubledecks; market active. Prime heavy hogs, 7.20 @ 7.25; mediums, heavy yorkers and light yorkers, 7.30; pigs, 7.25; roughs 5.50 @ 6.40; stags 4.50 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Wheat—1-2 @ 5-8c lower; May sold between 77 7-8 and 78 3-4, opening at 78 3-4 and closing at 78; July between 77 7-8 and 78 1-2, opening at 78 1-2 and closing at 77 7-8; No. 2 red winter 70.

Corn—1-4 @ 3-8c higher; May sold between 45 7-8 and 46 1-2; opening at 45 1-8 and closing at 46 3-8; July between 45 5-8 and 46 1-4, opening at 45 and closing at 46 1-8; No. 3 yellow 42 @ 42 1-4. Oats—1-8 @ 3-8c better; May sold between 39 and 39 1-2; opening at 39 1-8 and closing at 39 1-2; July between 36 and 36 1-2; opening at 36 1-8 and closing at 36 1-2; No. 2 white 39 1-4 and 39 3-4. Provisions—2 1-2 @ 25c higher; May products ranged: Pork 17.50 and 17.82 1-2; to 17.00; lard 0.07 1-2 and 10 12 1-2 to 10; ribs 9.70 1-2 and 9.85 to 9.70.

OF COURSE IT IS

Isn't it rather foolish to allow a house to stand idle in this city when there is a real scarcity of desirable places, and renters are waiting? THE MIRROR WANT ADS WITH "EAGLE-EYES"

HELP WANTED

MEN AND BOYS—Plumbing or Brick-laying Trade pay, \$5 to \$8 per day; we teach you by practical instructions in 3 months; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Trade School, 4975, Easton Ave., St. Louis Mo. 12-5-12

WANTED—An experienced farm hand by the year. Address H. H. Mirror. 1-28-12d&w

WANTED—Carpentering of a general repair nature, inside work preferred. Or clerk in shoe or dry goods store. Inquire at 252 Lincoln Avenue or Phone Citizen 2 on 975. 2-1-01

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Room over our store 15x90 feet. Oh's Decorating Co. 12-26-12

FOR RENT—Three or five room flat. Bell Phone 4291. 1-21-61p1

FOR RENT—Grand Opera House hall and rooms suitable for lodges or club room purposes. Apply to C. E. Perry. 1-29-01

FOR RENT—One furnished room, with privilege of light housekeeping. Address K, care of Mirror office. 2-1-12d&w

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ten pairs of mules, young and of the right kind at Crow's Livery, Feb. 13th, 1907. Phone Cit. 261, 466 or 1200 for information. 2-4-12eod C. A. MONNETTE.

FOR SALE—3 modern houses on Girard Avenue (east side) between Bellefontaine Avenue and Columbia street. Inquire 117 1-2 South Main street or Citizens' Phone 1364.

FOR SALE—Good country Applebutter. 118 Uhler Avenue. -24-37pd

LOST

LOST—A pocketbook containing over \$400 in checks and a small sum of money, several miles west of Marion. Finder will please leave at Mirror office and receive reward. 2-2-12pd

LOST—Brindle Bull Dog. Answers to name "Buster." Ears and tail clipped, brass collar, white breast. Return to 263 North State or call Citizens Phone 6492. 2-4-12d&w

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To buy a second-hand Cash Register. Must be in good condition and right in price. Address C. D. Walters, 114 W. Center street, Marion, O. 1-29-01

STORAGE

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND PACKING—McClain's will pack, ship on store your household goods, quickly, safely, economically. Either phone 338. 7-months

AUCTIONEER

AUCTIONEERING—J. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Both phones, Marion, Ohio. 9-3-12

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, Feb. 4.—Wheat—Cash 77; Ma 80; July 79 5-8; September 79 1-2. Corn—Cash 44 1-2; May 47 1-4; July 47 3-8; September 48 1-4. Oats—Cash 35 1-2; May 40 1-4; July 37 7-8; September 34 1-2. Rye—No. 1, 70; No. 2, 67; No. 3, 65. Cloverseed—Cash and February, 8.25; March 8.30; April 8.17 1-2; prime alsike 7.75. Prime timothy—2.10.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Eggs—Fresh, mark 22 @ 24; prime firsts 26. Butter—Extras in creamery 31 1-4; June extras 29. Cheese—Twins, 13 1-2; young Americas 14 1-4 @ 14 1-2. Live poultry—Turkeys, hens, 12; chickens, hens 11; do spring 9 1-2; ducks 11; geese, per dozen, \$6 @ \$7.50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 4.—Eggs—Receipts 9,568 packages; firm; nearby white fancy 30; extra mixed 26; western finest 26; firsts 25 1-2; south ern 23 @ 25 1-2.